

Kentucky

Gazette.

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

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TERMS.

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ADVERTISING.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times, \$1 50; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

A Real Blessing to Mothers.

DR. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without this Syrup, in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores, and healing the gums, thereby preventing convulsions, fevers, &c.

The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is a great irritation in the mouth and gums during the process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. Mothers who have their babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms, should apply Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.

Please shake the bottle when first opened. When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tea-spoon, and with a finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup, it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

A gentleman who has made the trial of Dr. W. Evans' Soothing Syrup in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request.—*New York Sun.*

We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the soothing syrup for children cutting their teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article, for the purpose for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons, at any rate, who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names.—*Boston Traveler.*

A severe case of teething with summer complaint cured by the infallible American soothng Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans, M'Pherson, residing at No. 9, Madison street, called a few days since at the Medical office of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, purchased a bottle of the syrup for her child who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition, being momentarily threatened with convulsions; its bowels, too, were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained in the stomach. Almost immediately on its application the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the syrup on the gums, the bowels, in a short time, became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicly to the last ten years she has not enjoyed.

DR. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED MEDICINES.

ARE composed of vegetable substances, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body spring from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalent, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthful state.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad acrid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the medicines will undoubtedly effect a cure, even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the inveteracy of the disease; the medicines being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitations of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluoribus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, flatulency, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulent or hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches, hiccup, sea sickness, nightmare, gout, rheumatism, asthma, tic douloure, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach, or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chillness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms, will in every case, be relieved by an occasional dose of Dr. Evans' medicine.

Directions for taking the Camomile Pills, as well as Dr. Evans' Aperient Family Pills, always accompany them.

ASTHMA.—Three year's standing.—Mr Robert Monroe, Schuykill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms, great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impeding suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility, and deficiency of the nervous system. Dr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing the disease. Dr. Wm. Evans' says no man is fit for his profession for that declaration is, that those who are ill with the same or any symptom similar to that from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

To Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

Extract of a letter of Jonas Snyder, Postmaster, Kernsville, Pa., to Dr. Wm. Evans.

Among severals the following is found: An elderly lady, who had been 25 years so afflicted with nervous hypochondria, debility, &c. that for the last three years she constantly received medical aid from a respectable physician; but the pressure and pain on her heart and breast; and especially in her left side, remained immovable, attended at long intervals with weakness in her head and on her mind, keeping her discouraged to undertake anything. In May she commenced using Dr. W. Evans' medicines according to the directions accompanying them. A re-action took place; the pain and pressure in her body was removed; her mind became clear and strong, her spirits perfectly good, and up to this time in all respects restored to health, for which the last ten years she has not enjoyed.

(Signed,) JONAS SNYDER.

CAUTION.

Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the genuineness of the Camomile Pills unless they are bought of Dr. Evans' advertised agents.

There is one agent in every county. Buy of none but agents, as many druggists who are otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling a spurious article. Wholesale druggists are not Dr. Evans' agents therefore respectable dealers in the country ought not to get a spurious article of them but write for the genuine No. 100 Chatham St. N. Y. where the Pills are manufactured and sold wholesale. General Western Office, 47 Wall Street Louisville Ky.

Price 5 cents a package, which contains a bottle of Camomile Pills and a box of Aperient Pills.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Family Aperient Pills for sale at his principal office, 100 Chatham street N. Y.

Principal Office, 47 Wall St. Louisville, Ky. where Dr. Evans' celebrated medicines can be had wholesale and retail, and southern and western agents can be supplied.

See list of Agents.

List of Agents for the following Medicines:

Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills.

Evans' Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting their Teeth.

Evans' Female Pills.

Evans' Fever and Ague Pills.

Brown Von Hutcheler Herb Pills.

Orear & Berkley, Lexington, H. C. Laughlin Ver-
sailles; Ellis & Smith, Shively; R. White, Newcas-
tle; Clifton, Ellis & Viens, Benevol; E. S. Ayres, Bed-
ford; J. R. Morrison, Westport; Medley & Elgin, George-
town; Root & Smith, Carrollton; J. W. Malin, Glen-
G. Reed, Warsaw; J. Wilson, Mortonsville; J. White-
head & co, Winchester; Jno. W. Hazlewood, Owings-
ville; A. M. Barnes, Mt. Sterling; Lyle & Walker, Paris;
A. Broadwell, Cynthia; Thos. E. Redden, Vanceburg;
A. Casto, Maysville; A. L. & T. Green, Covington; Wha-
ley & McClure, Mclersburgh; Jas. F. Durman, Carlisle;
Thos. Dougherty, Sharpsburg; Russell & Sneed, Frank-
fort.

Orear & Berkley, Lexington, Ky.

37 West Main street.

Lexington, May 39, 1839-21-14

Cash for Lard!!!

THE subscribers will give the highest price for Lard,

delivered to them in Lexington. They will fur-
nish kegs and barrels without charge to those who may
wish to make engagements.

For Sale a large quantity of Lard kegs at reduced
prices.

CORNWALL & BROTHER.

Lexington, Nov. 7, 1839-45-3m

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1840.

NO. 5.—VOL. 55.



"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

if there was any chance of being able to climb up them to the mouth of the pit. Instead of being perpendicular, I found they had been hollowed out so as to increase the difficulty, or rather render it impossible to climb them. I soon, however, hit upon a plan to overcome the difficulty, and immediately set about its execution. Turning my face to the sides of the pit, and my back to my fellow captives, I commenced cutting footsteps, or rather holes in the sides with my knife, at such distance as would enable me to get to the top, a work which occupied me some time, as I was obliged to work very slowly to prevent the enemy from taking alarm. Having accomplished this, I resolved to make the attempt, but feeling anxious to take my rifle with me, which I knew must be at the bottom of the pit, I stooped down, and with my hand on the ground, began feeling around me, not venturing far at a time.

In this way I kept feeling and feeling still further and further, when suddenly I thought I had found it, but imagine my horror when I found I had in my hand the huge paw of a bear. I need not add that I dropped it in a second, to use a vulgar expression, "like hot potato," but it was some time before I could recover from the shock this untoward familiarity with my dangerous neighbor and the smothered growl it drew from him occasioned. At length, just when I had given up all idea of recovering my rifle, and had resolved to make the attempt without it, it most unexpectedly came to hand. I had already put my foot in the first hole and was preparing to ascend to the stock of my rifle, which had rested with the muzzle down against the side of the pit in the position in which I fell. This was indeed a joyful discovery, and I carefully raised it and placed it in the best situation my climbing would admit. Having reached the utmost extent of the wall of the pit, I then began to examine with my hand the wooden platform, so as to discover the best way to open it. Here again I found my difficulties return upon me, but having achieved so much, I was resolved not to be overcome, and after much trouble and labor with my knife, I at length succeeded in removing enough of the dead plank of the platform to allow my body to pass. Before I entirely removed this I made myself ready for a spring, so that not a moment might be lost in taking advantage of the outlet, as I knew very well, that the moment the opening became visible, it was more than probable the bear would endeavor to take advantage of it. Nervously myself to the last string, I suddenly pushed aside the loosened board and instantly raised myself with both hands into the aperture. It was indeed an anxious moment when I found myself in the open air, the lower part still suspended in the pit, and felt the boards quivering under my hands. I was obliged to exercise the utmost caution, as the least mistake would have once more hurled me from the treacherous platform into the den. By keeping one hand firm on the post on which part of the platform rested, I at last, to my inexpressible joy, found myself once more at liberty beneath the canopy of heaven. My first care was to replace the board, so as to shut out the light from the pit, it being now a beautiful moonlight night; my next to pour out my grateful thanks to the great Power who had so singularly preserved me. I then held council with myself what was best to be done, whether single-handed to attack the bear in his den, or to go for assistance. While holding this council with myself I examined my rifle, which I found uninjured, and carefully reprimed it. I confess that after the handsome treatment that I had experienced from the paws of the bear, I felt some compunction in commencing hostilities on my late fellow captive; besides I remembered that the same steps which enabled me to escape, might do the same for him, an event by no means agreeable, and I had resolved to leave him un molested, when suddenly the board was shoved aside, and who should I behold but the gentleman in question, and with his huge muzzle through the hole, began making most desperate efforts to pull down sufficient of the platform to enable his carcass to pass through. Peace was now out of question; accordingly placing my rifle as close as possible to his head, I pulled the trigger, and with a terrific growl the bear fell to the bottom of the pit, as I imagined; mortally wounded. Without loss of time, I re-loaded my rifle, and while doing so heard a dreadful conflict going on below, between the enraged bear and a wolf, whose piercing yells mingled in dire discord with the growling of the enraged bear.

It appeared as if the bear had fallen on the wolf, and in his vengeance was sacrificing him; gradually these yells became fainter and fainter, as the wolf expired in the grasp of his huge foe, and I could not help shuddering when I recollect that this might have been my fate. While this dreadful scene was passing in the pit, I had re-loaded my rifle, and again placed the board over the hole, and stood prepared to give another attack. As I expected, having satisfied his vengeance on the wolf, brain once more ascended with increased fury to the mouth of the pit, and having thrown away the piece of board commenced a most desperate attempt to break through the platform. For a moment I gazed on his grim muzzle covered with blood, I felt almost unnerved at his fury and determination, but soon recollecting that it must be his or my life, once more put my rifle to my shoulder, and advanced the muzzle close to his head. My alarm was dreadful, when the bear, stretching out his paw, seized the barrel of my gun and drew it towards him; not a moment was to be lost—the gun was cocked—his own paw held it to the lower part of his neck, in another second the gun would have been wrested from me, when I pulled the trigger: this shot was fatal, the gun was once more in my hands, and the bear fell dead to the bottom of the pit. This last encounter was the work of an instant, and I could hardly believe that my deadly foe was killed. By the time however, I had re-loaded my rifle to prepare

for the worst, I heard some shouts, and soon beheld lights in the distance coming towards me, and presently my attendants, with some peasants they had enlisted in the search, and who had been full of apprehension on my account, came up guided by the report of my gun. These honest people were delighted at finding me safe and sound, but at first would scarcely credit my adventure. With assistance the platform was removed, due precaution being preserved in case the bear should show fight, although but little danger was to be apprehended, each of the attendants being experienced bear hunters, having conquered bears single handed. Their astonishment was complete when on moving the platform they perceived the mangled carcass of a wolf and a huge bear at the bottom of the pit, and when I pointed out to them the steps by means of which I had made my escape. [London Spectator.]

"Travelling for Pleasure"—This is the title of an article in the January number of the "Ladies Companion," in which the writer takes occasion thus to express himself.

Travelling for pleasure! What a misnomer! Those who travel under such a flag are always wishing for the port that is to terminate their voyage, when on board ships or steamers, and get into a stage with prayers for a speedy arrival at their destination. All travel is attended with hurry, bustle, disappointment and vexation of spirit. There is the baggage to see to, waiters to growl at, cold and rain, vicissitude of season and climate to contend with, there is the fear of boilers bursting, and of stages upsetting—the annoyance of close state rooms, and unchanged sheets—money taking to itself wings, and flying from you on all sides, and on all sides disagreeable sights, disagreeable sounds, and disagreeable people, which altogether, would drive a man mad at home, but which are to be borne with forsooth, abroad, at the accidents of travel. Travelling for pleasure! It empties the purse, sours the temper, makes one pettish, complaisant and selfish, unseemly and miserable. Travelling for pleasure! What is it? To exchange a comfortable feather bed in winter or clean cool mattress in summer, with snowy curtains, snowy sheets, and snowy pillows; sweet blankets, and coverlets, a cushioned bedstead, and an airy room, for a narrow box of a state room, containing a berth; which, when the achievement of getting into it, is, with sundry bruises, effected, fits you like your coffin, and in which you are flanked by a board partition on one side, and a precipice of some six feet on the other—for sheets that, although the chambermaid ascertains on her honor that they are clean, have an odor like the towels the waiters sometimes furnish about our olfactory—blankets; that look as if horses as well as men had been benefited by their warmth, and coverlets of no particular hue—for close, unhealthy air, constant confinement, ill-health, and the rheumatism. It is to exchange the pleasure of a steamer, for a close stove, your garden for the steamboat guard, your own well-appointed table and cheerful faces, for the doubtful messes, abhorrent devours, and unseemly scenes of a steamboat dinner. It is, in fact, to exchange earth for purgatory, happiness for misery, comfort for discomfort, to destroy the temper, to teach one to grumble, snarl and growl, and altogether to make a fool of himself. Thank Fortune (for I am indebted to her) I am not a traveller for pleasure. There is no law to resist compulsion, or I should never trust myself to the tender mercies of boilers, steamboat captains, and landlords, and expose myself to all the other ills to which travellers are heirs. If I had my own will, I should never place my foot on stage or steamboat more, but in some quiet corner of the world, where the noise of escaping steam, the horn of the stage driver, the sound of a hotel dinner bell, have never penetrated—where, secure in my own quietude, I should regard travellers as a set of desperate men, whom heaven has visited with a desperate madness, and be thankful for my sanity in the midst of such universal luxury.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

A THEATRICAL AUCTIONEER.—A young wag who had made "going, going, going," his profession—a great favorite among knights of the buskin, and all good fellows, besides being a chosen favorite among the ladies, was once mounted a hammer in hand, selling a piece of furniture. He was well conversant with all the best dramatic productions of the day, and among the rest the Hunchback, then the rage in Boston, where the Joke occurred. Fanny Kemble was at the time delighting the town with her "Julia," and every body was well acquainted with the celebrated lines—

"Clifford why don't you speak to me?"

"O, Clifford, is it you?" &c.

which are ranked among the favorite points of the play.

"Going, going—last call—fifty-two any more? fifty-three—thank you, sir—fifty-three dollars—any more? fifty-three—go on, gentlemen—fifty-three dollars—going at fifty-three did—last call—one twice—any more? gone! Who is it?" There was a pause, and nobody answered. "Who is it? who bid fifty-three?" Fifty-two was my bid," said some one. "Who bid fifty-three? some one said fifty-three, who was it? Who bid fifty-three?"

From the Baltimore American, Jan. 18.
THE STEAMBOAT LEXINGTON.
Further Particulars.

We proceed in the melancholy duty of laying before our readers such additional particulars relative to the appalling destruction of life on board the steamboat Lexington, as have reached us since our publication of yesterday. We are deeply pained to say that the names of four of our fellow-townsmen—Messrs. R. T. Church, J. W. Keirle, G. W. Walker, and A. Weston—are included in the list of passengers who are known to have been on board at the time of this terrible catastrophe. It will be seen that, thus far, no other persons are known to have escaped death, out of the whole number on board, viz: Captain Hilliard, Captain Manchester, and a boat hand named Smith.

The list given by the New York Journal of Commerce comprises, including children, 72 passengers, only one of whom, (Captain Hilliard, of Norwich,) is known to be saved; and 33 persons attached to the boat, only two of whom are known to be saved. Total, 105. Known to be saved, 3.

How many more names will yet have to be added to this melancholy list, time will determine.—The agent of the steamboat line in New York is of opinion that the whole number of passengers did not exceed 75 or 80, and the pilot says he asked the Clerk on Monday afternoon how many passengers there were on board, and that he replied 70 to 75.

It was about 8 hours after the fire commenced, before the boat went down. The pilot says, that as late as midnight half the passengers might have been saved, had assistance arrived. So we are informed by Captain Jennings, of the sloop Ganges, who assisted in taking care of the pilot and fireman on board the sloop Merchant, on Tuesday evening.

The Lexington was provided with three good boats, including a life boat, but they were all rendered useless by the confusion and haste of the moment. She also had a fire engine, with the necessary apparatus, and a suction hose.

Her value is estimated to have been \$50,000—partially insured. She had on board about 150 bales of cotton.

This is by far the most distressing steamboat disaster which has ever occurred in Long Island Sound, or in this portion of the Union. The sufferings of that awful night can never be described, nor conceived.

The Lexington.—We have discovered the following errors in our list of passengers on board this ill-fated vessel on her last trip.

Mr. Warner was not on board; neither was Noah Hinckley, of Portland. The son of Mrs. Charles Woodward of Philadelphia, (G. H. Woodward,) is said to have taken passage on Saturday for New Haven.

John L. Sheafe, of Portsmouth was not on board.

The New York Gazette says—

"We have ascertained that the Lexington had been recently overhauled and repaired thoroughly, and was in excellent order, provided with three boats, including a life boat and a fire engine, with the necessary apparatus and suction hose. Above all, she had, as the law requires, iron rods and chain tiller ropes. The life boat, like the others, was crushed before she got into the water, and of course the circumstance does not, in the slightest degree, detract from the efficiency of that noble invention. There is reason to believe that statements of the papers from which we copy, are exaggerated. The number of passengers probably did not exceed eighty, and the whole number of persons may be estimated at less than one hundred and twenty. Among those who have in all probability perished, are a great number whose loss will be deeply lamented in this city."

We subjoin from the New York Courier the following account of this calamity, although in so doing we may repeat part of what was published yesterday:

The city was yesterday thrown into a state of extreme consternation, by intelligence of a most fatal accident having befallen the steamboat Lexington, which left here on Monday afternoon, under the command of Captain George Child, on her usual trip to Stonington. We have gathered from Captain Hilliard, almost the only survivor—at least as present appearances lead us to dread from this awful scene of death; from Captain Brooks of the New Haven steamboat, who received Captain Hilliard on board; from the sloop Merchant, Capt. Meeker, who rescued him; and from Captain Jennings, of the sloop Ganges, who left Southport, to which place the sloop Merchant belonged, and whither she had returned, the following particulars of this distressing event:

The Lexington prosecuted her voyage until half past seven o'clock in the evening, when being between Eaton's Neck and Crane's Neck, a fire was discovered to have broken out near the smoke pipe, among some bales of cotton which were stowed near it, or to which, at least, the flames speedily spread. An attempt was then made to get out the suction pipe, and by means of water thrown from it on the flames, extinguish them; but these spread with such rapidity, that soon all access to the engine was impossible, and it continued to work for a time with fearful rapidity. Captain Childs, it would appear, then determined to steer the boat for the nearest part of the Long Island shore, and he was last seen in the wheel house at the helm. In fifteen minutes, however, the engine became immovable, and the course of the boat arrested about two miles from the land. Here she continued to burn until about three o'clock in the morning, when what remained of her sank.

It were needless to attempt to describe the scene of agonized confusion which ensued among the passengers, and indeed all on board, as soon as the fire was discovered. No order was preserved, or any attempt made to preserve it. The life boat, which was on board, was thrown over, forward of the wheel, was struck by the paddles, and broken to pieces. The Lexington had three boats besides, which were launched by the passengers while she was under full way, and immediately swamped. Some twenty of them who had life preservers about them, jumped overboard, and the rest were last seen as the flames drove them from the higher parts of the steamboat, clinging in clusters to the guard braces, where they hung till all went down together.

Captain Hilliard, formerly of the ship Mississippi, of this port, and one of the passengers, escaped. When the progress of the fire was such as to leave no hope, the passengers commenced throwing the deck freight overboard, probably in the expectation that some parts of it would remain floating, and might be the means of saving some of them. Captain H. assisted in throwing about ten

bales of cotton overboard, and leaped on one of them. One of the firemen of the boat also succeeded in getting on the same bale, and these two, by means of a piece of board which they picked up, succeeded in keeping the bale head on to the sea until about four o'clock in the morning, when the bale capsized, but righted again with both of them on it. Until this time they had kept the upper parts of their bodies comparatively dry, but were now completely wet to the skin. And now the fireman began to despond, talked of his wife and children, told Captain H. that his name was Cox, and that he resided in Oak street, New York. Captain H. endeavored to cheer him up, and at last lashed him to the bale, but at about eight o'clock in the morning he expired. At eleven o'clock Captain H. was rescued by Captain Meeker, in the sloop Merchant, of Southport.

The same vessel also rescued Captain Manchester, the pilot, and a fireman named Smith, who were each on a bale of cotton. The fireman says, that soon after the fire was discovered, he sought refuge on the rudder, expecting the boiler would burst, but whilst there, two boys, who could not swim, entreated him to give them his place, which he consented to, on condition that they threw him a bale of cotton, which they did, and to which he swam. The boat then drifted some distance ahead of him, but when her upper works were burned, he again floated near her, and saw several of the passengers and crew on pieces of the wreck.—They, however, all gradually became exhausted, and fell off.

Captain Manchester, the pilot, adds little to the above particulars; he and the fireman last spoken of were badly frozen.

Captain Hilliard estimates the number of passengers at one hundred and fifty; but Captain Manchester says he thinks there were not more than seventy-five on board, and we find that this latter number is considered at the office of the company to which the boat belonged, to be the nearest probability. What chance is there that any more have been rescued? Captain Hilliard says, that at about eight o'clock in the morning, a schooner beating to westward passed him while on the bale of cotton, about a mile off. She did not see him, but it is possible she may have fallen in with some of the other passengers floating on pieces of the wreck.

The conflagration of the boat was seen from Norwalk and Bridgeport, on the Connecticut shore, but the state of the tide and the ice prevented them from getting out their boats to go to her assistance, and though the attempt was made, it was found impossible to succeed. From the Long Island shore, we have as yet no accounts, and it is possible, as the flames must have been still more visible there, that some effectual assistance may have been rendered to the unfortunate, who were floating on the waves; yet the sea was so very high, and the cold so intense, that it seems almost a forlorn hope.

It is stated in some of the accounts, that the tiller ropes were burned. This is not correct.—Capt. Hilliard says positively, that the boat answered her helm up to the time that her engine stopped, and that had she not had metal rods and chains connected with her rudder, it would long before have been useless. That she was provided with them is indisputable.

Yet we ~~do~~ ^{do} not think the company to which the boat belonged are highly censurable for encumbering her deck with so much freight; and particularly with a material so inflammable as cotton.

Doubly censurable are they in the present instance, as we know that not three weeks since a fire broke out on board the same boat among the goods on deck, which was not extinguished without considerable loss. Not only is the danger of fire always great on board of a steamboat, with machinery all around, and sparks falling among it, but the difficulty of getting to the spot which has ignited, becomes proportionately increased, and prevents its being extinguished when discovered, as it naturally will be, before it has gained much headway. We will return to the consideration of this part of the subject on another day. We quit it now, as will the reader, with the most painful reflections on the appalling sacrifice of human life, and the bitter sorrow which has been brought home to many, by this very unhappy occurrence.

We glean the following additional particulars of the terrible catastrophe narrated above, from the New York sun.

We regret that among the passengers were the wife and two interesting children of Russel Jarvis, Esq. formerly of Boston, more latterly editor of the Philadelphia World, and at present editor of the Evening Tattler in this city. Captain Hilliard, whose attention had been attracted to this interesting and unfortunate family at the table, saw Mrs. Jarvis floating with one of her children in her arms, on a bale of cotton. The other child had leaped overboard, as had also a great many other passengers—some twenty of whom had life preservers on. When observed by Capt. H. Mrs. Jarvis was frantically calling upon the persons in the water to preserve her child and bring it to her on the bale. Mother, children, passengers and all, however sunk to the common grave.

The Cause.—Since writing the above we learn from a gentleman who came from Boston last week in this ill-starred steamer, that the cause of this dreadful calamity is entirely free from mystery, and that it is doubtless to be attributed to the fact that means had not been employed to afford the machinery, &c. closely connected with the furnace any greater protection from the intense heat of the coal fires used in the furnace than was provided for the boat when she was built, or than was necessary so long as the fuel used was wood. Much in steamers in every part of the Union, and of Europe also, while standing by the furnace, first became aware of the fact that coal was used for fuel instead of wood.

He inquired of the fireman if any additional protection to the machinery had been made since the substitution of coal instead of wood; and being answered in the negative, he remaked to the fireman the necessity of making such additional protection and explained to him the cause of the necessity.—The fireman replied that he was aware of all that, and added, "We expect all to be burned up one of these days!"

We are aware that this statement, by implication at least, conveys a censure to the Transportation Company for the neglect stated, and lays at their door the dreadful effect of it above recorded; but knowing, as we do, the responsibility, integrity, and perfect freedom from prejudice, of our informant, we feel it our duty to lay this statement before the public.

We learn that the company will this morning despatch a boat to the scene of the dread disaster, and do all that is possible to recover the bodies of the perished.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Hibernia, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 11th December inclusive.

The principal intelligence furnished by this arrival is that Mr. JAUDON has succeeded, through the intervention of Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in effecting another loan for £900,000 sterling, for which are to be issued stock debentures, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. at 92, and a collateral security given of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania stocks. United States shares in London had immediately risen in consequence, and had been sold at £19 to £19 10.

A Liverpool letter of the 11th says "no material change has taken place in cotton; the demand is moderate, but freely supplied; better qualities are most difficult of sale."

Letters from Toulon, of the 4th December, state that the steamer Vantour, which left Algiers on the 20th November, arrived in that port on the night of the 3rd, with despatches from Marshal Valée. When she sailed, the report of a distant cannonade was heard in Algiers, and it was believed that Abd-el-Kader had made a general attack on the whole of the French line. All the persons who arrived from the theatre of hostilities were enjoined to secrecy by the authorities, lest any unpleasant news should transpire, and increase the discouragement which had already seized the European population.

No single soldier remained in the city, and its protection was then entirely committed to the armed citizens. The liveliest uneasiness accordingly prevailed. The Moors on the other hand, who amounted to at least 20,000, were in the greatest exultation.

Intelligence of considerable interest had been received from India; the dates being, from Calcutta, October 13, Madras, 19, and Bombay, 28. On the 18th of September, the Anglo Indian troops set out on their return from Ghizini. They were to stop for a few days at Kelat, and depose the chief of that principality for alleged unfriendly acts toward the English interests, and especially for taking an active part in the hostilities encountered by the troops on their march to Afghanistan.

A commercial treaty, highly favorable of England, had been concluded with the Prince of Herat, and anther with the successor of Ranjeet Singh, securing to the English the navigation of the Sutlej. A civil war, however, was apprehended in the Punjab, on account of the success on another chance for the intervention of the Anglo-Indian Government, and probably for a new succession of territory.

A vast conspiracy, for the overthrow of the English power in India, is said to have been discovered at Kurnaul, an independent Mohammedan principality, the fort of which is 270 miles from Madras. A strong force was despatched thither by the Governor General, and the fort was invested and taken, without resistance, as well as that of Joudpore.

The cholera has broken out amongst the troops sent against Joudpore and Kurnaul, in consequence of which the camp at the former was precipitately broken up on the 3rd of October.

FROM TEXAS.

The steam packet Neptune arrived here Wednesday from Galveston, in 37 hours, having made the run from that port to the Balize in the teeth of a heavy easterly wind. We have received Galveston papers to the 28th ult., and verbal information of considerable interest.

The most important piece of intelligence is the passage through both branches of Congress of General Hamilton's Loan Bill. It was adopted, with all the modifications suggested by Gen. H. in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 29 to 8, and in the Senate by a vote of 2 to 1. We learn further, that the sanction of the President had been received.

The utmost good feeling, harmony and decorum prevailed in the Congress of the young Republic, during the discussion of this important bill. The members seem solely actuated by a desire to promote, by the most available and honorable means, the public credit, the safety and honor of Texas with the contest,

Therefore, it is known, that I. Mirabeau B. Lamar, President of the republic of Texas, do by this proclamation warn and admonish all citizens of Texas to abstain from all attempts to invade the territory of Mexico, and from all marauding incursions and other acts of hostility against the same, except in defence of our territory, until by public proclamation it shall be declared that active hostilities are to be renewed between the two nations; when that time shall arrive, the government will confidently appeal to the chivalry and patriotism of the people whose valor has been so often displayed, and whose patriotism is as conspicuous in preserving the honor, as in sustaining the rights of the country.

And I do further proclaim, that if any citizen or citizens of this republic shall, contrary to this proclamation, and without orders from the proper authority, invade, or by any hostile act molest its citizens within their territory, such citizens so offending are, and shall be considered without the protection of this government, which disclaims all participation in their conduct, and can afford no countenance to their unauthorized acts.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the Republic of Texas, at the city of Austin, on the 21st day of December, 1839, and of the independence of Texas the fourth.

(Signed) MIRABEAU B. LAMAR.
DAVID G. BURNET, act^g Sec'y of State.

tic peace of her citizens, the advancement of agricultural and mechanic arts, and the wealth and happiness of the country at large. In her relations towards Mexico, the young republic has displayed a moderation and forbearance which entitle her to the highest praise. The release of SANTA ANNA, after the battle of San Jacinto, recking as he was with the recent blood of her citizens, was an extraordinary display of magnanimity, and the steady line of conduct pursued by Texas towards Mexico, shows that that act was not the result of capricious clemency, but of a settled purpose upon the part of her leading men to cultivate the most amicable relations with foreign powers, and encourage the development of her internal and vast resources.

Although the civil wars of Mexico invited an incursion, and the invasion of the mother country by France offered a tempting opportunity for aggression, Texas forbore to engage in active hostilities. She avoided all entanglement with foreign allies, and maintained an uniform line of policy which would have been creditable to more established and ancient governments.

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DAVID G. BURNET, act^g Sec'y of State.

From the Washington Globe.

FALSIFICATION OF HISTORY BY THE FEDERALISTS IN KENTUCKY.

In a late Federal convention in Kentucky, at the capital of the State, to confirm Harrison's nomination, it is solemnly

Resolve.—That the Whigs of Kentucky will exert their utmost energies to secure the election of William H. Harrison to the Presidency. That his name is proudly conspicuous in the brightest pages of the history of this Commonwealth—that Kentucky trusted him as the leader of her youth in the celebrated campaigns of the North West, and that he led them to victory and fame—that she is familiar with his services as a statesman, and his virtues as a private citizen, and that she has every confidence in his devotion to his country, and in his qualifications to administer the Government of the United States."

History and the statutes of the State will show that as long as Kentucky "trusted Gen. Harrison as the leader of her youth," they were conducted to defeat and death; and it was only when she ceased to trust him, that they were "led to victory." Who conducted Colonels Davis and Owen, and Kentucky's youth under them, to the camping ground pointed out by the Indians at Tippecanoe? And what did Davis and Owen, and their brave young followers, find there?

Who commanded where Kentucky's brave Col. Dudley, and six hundred and fifty of her youth fell under the hands of the savages led by Tecumseh and Proctor, near Fort Meigs?

And to whom was the disaster of the River Raisin attributable, where so much of the best blood of Kentucky was poured out?

The first of these interrogatories every Kentuckian can answer. The last we shall leave to the despatch of Major Madison, the most beloved and trusted of all Kentucky's chivalry, engaged in the first disastrous campaign against Canada.—It is his reply to the Secretary of War, giving information in regard to the action.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY, : : : : JANUARY 30, 1840.



FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RICHARD FRENCH.

FOR LT. GOVERNOR,
ALBERT G. HAWES.

We stop the press to say, that the Independent Treasury Bill passed the U. S. Senate on the 23d, by ayes 24, noes 18.

FARMERS' REGISTER, AND WESTERN SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.—Want of room has prevented us from noticing this weekly paper, two numbers of which have been published in this city, by N. L. FINNELL & Co. On Agricultural matters, we profess to be but little skilled; but from the two numbers issued, we should presume the paper would be highly advantageous to the cultivator of the soil, and the stock raiser. We know the industry and perseverance of Col. Finnell, and could freely endorse for his best exertions to make the print truly valuable to those for whose benefit it has been commenced.

THE FRANKLIN FARMER, formerly published at Frankfort, by Mr. Pettitt, has been purchased by R. Pindell, Esq., and is hereafter to be issued from the office of Mr. Noble in this city. This paper had acquired considerable, and deserved celebrity, under the management of its former editor, T. B. Stevenson, Esq. and will doubtless lose nothing in point of talent or usefulness, by being transplanted to Lexington.

GOODRICH'S READERS.

This work, just published by Messrs. Morton and Griswold of Louisville, consists of a series of four volumes, entitled "Goodrich's First, Second, Third and Fourth Reader, for Schools," for which, both in character and kind, it is well adapted.—These volumes contain a variety of useful matter for children of different ages, admirably arranged to suit their several stages of advancement, and will, we doubt not, be found to be a valuable addition to the young scholar's library, both in schools and private families, and to the best works of the kind extant.

Any person in the neighborhood of Lexington, who may have had slaves to have recently absconded, might, by calling at this office, receive such intelligence as would enable them to recover them.

Gen. Jackson and suite arrived at New Orleans, on the 8th about ten o'clock A. M. Even the Whig accounts represent the spectacle as most imposing. Owing to the failure of the mails, we have not received our New Orleans' papers, later than the morning of that day. By our next, we hope to be able to give particulars.

Reports says, that the great 4 mile race between Boston and Wagner for \$20,000, is concluded and will come off next autumn, probably over the Lexington course.

To J. G. McKinney Esq., we are indebted for a string of Resolutions, introduced by Mr. Wickliffe in the State Senate. The object of which is to require our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to protest in the name of the State of Kentucky, against the cession of the public lands or any part of them, to the States in which they lie.

What will the editor of the Observer say to this course of his relative, after, only on yesterday, having stated, that "the right of instruction, which was once held in such high estimation in some quarter of the Union, has, by being perverted to the basest purposes of party, became almost a subject of ridicule every where."

UNITED STATES SENATORS.—Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, Conservative, has been elected in New York.

Daniel Stergeon, Democrat has been elected in Pennsylvania.

R. J. Walker, Democrat has been re-elected in Mississippi. For Walker, 70, Prentiss 37, seating 8.

Marcus Morton, Democrat, is at length admitted by the Whigs, to be elected Governor of Massachusetts.

Col. James Davidson was, on last Friday, re-elected Treasurer of Kentucky, and Albert G. Hodges Public Printer.

Our neighbor of the Observer & Reporter, in that paper of Saturday last, rates us for calling Gen. Harrison an Abolitionist, and roundly denies the charge. We are not the supporter of General Harrison for the Presidency, and any enquiry which we might put to him on the subject of emancipation, might be deemed almost as indubious as the celebrated embassy to the Hermitage.—Our neighbor does not stand in the same attitude, and we should suppose, if the Southern Whigs believe what they state, that some friend would draw out the General to express himself freely on this absorbing subject.

In the meantime we copy from the Western Globe the following extract from a letter written

by Gen. Harrison, (we believe addressed to Sherod Williams.)

"Should I be asked, if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the CAUSE OF EMANCIPATION; I answer, that it has long been an object near my heart, to see the WHOLE of ITS SURPLUS REVENUE APPROPRIATED TO THAT OBJECT."

A recent number of the Observer & Reporter has an article, taken from the Cleveland Herald, on the subject of Gov. Mason's message to the Legislature of Michigan, which exhibits a disregard to candour and fairness. The Herald complains that Gov. Mason, in sending the usual annual message to the Legislature, usurped a right belonging to his successor. But by the following extract from the message, it will be seen that the act was done with the entire concurrence of the Governor elect, and as we are furthermore informed, at his particular request:

"Fellow-citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives; in the constitutional exercise of a power delegated to the Executive, I feel myself, not only authorized, but required by the most solemn of obligations, to submit to you the condition of the affairs of the State during the year which has just terminated. From a feeling of courtesy, due to my successor, it had been my determination to withhold the annual communication from the Legislature at their present session. But on more mature deliberation, I have conceived it due myself, as well as respectful to you, that I should meet you on the present occasion. In this conclusion, I am happy to say, I have the entire and cheerful concurrence of the officer elect, who is about to assume the duties of the Executive branch of the Government."

At a meeting of the Anti-Bank Democracy at the city of Pittsburg, the following, among other resolutions was adopted:

"Resolved, That Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky—the hero of the Thames, and the distinguished author of the celebrated Sunday Mail Report, at present Vice President of the United States—be again nominated for the Vice Presidency, and he is hereby nominated by this meeting, to be run in conjunction with Martin Van Buren at the ensuing election.

DEATH OF TECUMSEH.

Shaw-ben-eh, Pottawatomie Chief, who was at the battle of the Thames, lately gave at the United States Hotel, in this city, through an interpreter, a full account of the death of Tecumseh. Tecumseh was a very brave and cautious man. He had however been wounded in the neck, and became desperate. He thought his wound was mortal, and told his warriors, that there could be no risk in his rushing forward to kill Col. Johnson. He did so, and Shaw-ben-eh saw him when he fell. His object was to strike the Colonel with his tomahawk before his fall, and a moment more of inattention, and the Colonel's head would have been sundered. He was shot just as his arm had reached the full height to strike the fatal blow. He despatched the Colonel's horse very minutely. He was very large, and white, with occasionally jet black spot. Another Indian in company, whom Shaw-ben-eh said was but a boy at the time of the battle, interrupted him to say that his mane and tail were black. The next day he with many others and this boy, was upon the field of battle, and saw Tecumseh's body there, and by the side of it another Indian whose skin had been taken off. He said he had heard of this skin's having been exhibited as that of Tecumseh. They might think so—but it was not. Tecumseh's body had not been touched. Hero some one asked where and how they buried him.

This aroused the chief from his seat, and he was eloquent in the extreme. None but brave warriors die on the battle field. Such, afraid of nothing when alive, don't care for dogs, wolves, eagles and crows when dead. They want the prairie—the whole broad prairie to be won. So Tecumseh, the bravest man there was, whom the Great Spirit would not let be killed by the common soldier, but sent to Col. Johnson to be killed, wanted no grave nor honor. He lets every animal come and eat his flesh, as he made every red man love him and every white man fear him. Shaw-ben-eh exulted long upon his merits, and believed, if he had killed Col. Johnson, and lived to this day, the Pottawatomies would not have been away out on the Mississippi river as they now are.—*Chicago Democrat.*

MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA, Dec. 4.

A WILD CHILD.—Strange as it may appear, it is currently reported and very generally believed that a wild child, or lad, is now running at large among the sand hills around and in the vicinity of Fish Lake. It is reported to be about four feet high, and covered with a light coat of chestnut colored hair. It runs with great velocity, and when pursued, as has often been the case, it sets up the most frightful and hideous yells, and seems to make efforts at speaking. It has been seen during the summer months running along the lake shore apparently in search of fish and frogs, and appears to be very fond of the water, for it will plunge into Fish Lake and swim with great velocity, all the time whining most pitifully. How this creature has come here, or what its history may be, we have to conjecture.—*Gazette.*

FOUL MURDER.

We understand by several gentlemen just arrived from Natchez, that on Friday evening last, in the bar room of the Mansion House of that city, J. A. Lyle, Mayor of the city of Natchez, basely assaulted Richard Hagan, Esq. of New Orleans. The outline of the difficulty as we learn, was the following:

Hagan and Lyle were partners in a plantation, and the former not liking the connection, sold out his interest to his brother, John Hagan, and published a dissolution of his connection with Lyle. A misunderstanding arose and a fist fight ensued, in which Lyle came off second best. Lyle threatened to attack Hagan as soon as he should find him in Natchez; and last Friday selected his opportunity. Accompanied by his overseer, a stout man, whom Hagan had implicated in the charges, Lyle sought his victim at the Mansion House. The overseer walked up to Hagan and asked if he had made certain statements in relation to him; Hagan replied in the affirmative, and the overseer struck him and immediately closed to prevent Hagan from drawing a bowie knife, which he had prepared to defend himself. The overseer grasped Hagan around the arms and body and having thus completely pinioned him, Lyle drew his pistol, flourished it, and commenced abusing Hagan, who pronounced him a liar, and told him he could shoot. The overseer still held Hagan as if in a vice—when Lyle walked back a few steps, then marched forward with the pistol leveled until the muzzle was within about 18 inches of Hagan's face, when he discharged it; the ball passing to the posterior part of the head—When our informant left Natchez, Mr. Hagan was dying. Thus perished in the morning of youth, by the hand of an assassin, and one too, whose official duty bound him to preserve the peace, a young man universally esteemed by all who knew him.—*Vicks. Sentinel.*

WILLIAM TELL OUTDONE.—We learn through the Centerville, Md. Sentinel, that on Christmas day, a party of whites and blacks assembled at a shop or store about two and a half miles from Elkton, where, as is customary on such occasions, after punishing the ardent for some time, they had a trial of skill at target shooting. After this was over, two of the best "shots" among them, a white man and a black man, declared that they could shoot the hat from each other's heads, without injury to their persons. Accordingly they agreed to make the trial. It was settled that the black man should shoot first, which he did, shooting the hat from the man's head without injuring his person. It was now the white man's turn to try his skill; and both having taken their stations, he levelled his gun, and blew the brains out of his more skillful but unfortunate rival. There appears to have been no malice between them to have prompted the deed; but it may be regarded as one of the many excesses committed by men when under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

In the meantime we copy from the Western Globe the following extract from a letter written

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle has commenced in that paper the publication of a series of "Cases from a Note Book of a Physician," with a view of illustrating the evil effects of a great variety of medicines, used in families, that should never be taken without the advice of a physician. We copy the first "case," on account of the interest which parents and nurses have in it.

January 19th, 1839.—Early this morning I was called by Mr. —, on Fourth street, to see an only child, said to be extremely ill of croup. Upon arriving at the house, I found the little patient a beautiful and well formed boy, of sixteen months of age, upon the lap of a nurse, an elderly matron, apparently insensible, his countenance blue, face swelled or bloated, and his breathing deep, long, irregular and stertorous. The nurse informed me that when she first awoke she found him rubbing his nose, and hence she concluded he might have worms as well as croup.

Upon examining the case, it appeared that the mother of the child had gone to a party at 8 o'clock, on the previous evening, leaving her child playful and well, and that when she returned, which was at a late hour, she retired without enquiring into its condition. It was asleep with the nurse, and hence she supposed that all was well, until she was aroused in the morning by its deep and difficult respiration. Its parents as well as the visitors thought it now in the last stage of croup.

The nurse had seen many in the same situation, and could not, therefore, be mistaken. To me, however, it was apparent there was no inflammation in the case. The child had evidently taken a powerful narcotic, and from the time which had elapsed since it was administered, as well as from the deep congestion of the lungs and brain, it was probably beyond the possibility of cure.

As the nurse appeared to be extremely alarmed for the safety of the child, enquiring most anxiously whether it could recover, I came to the conclusion that she was not entirely ignorant of the cause of its present situation. I therefore took her aside and informed her that it had taken a large portion of either opium or laudanum, and that it could only be relieved by a full knowledge of all the facts in the case. At first she declared in the most solemn manner, that she had not given it anything, but when informed that the truth could be easily ascertained by an examination after death, she admitted she had it first given it a small portion of opium, after which they both fell asleep. I enquired where she got the opium. She replied she always kept it with her, as paracard or Godfrey's cordial had little or no effect upon some children who were so very cross, that she could not sleep without its aid. When questioned as to the size of the pill, she said it was not larger than a pea. I then informed her that the child must die, but agreed not to expose her, if she would promise to never administer opium again, in any form, without the advice of a physician. To this proposition she readily assented, and called Heaven to witness that her promise should never be violated. She evidently did not intend to injure the child. She only wished to keep it quiet with as little trouble as possible.

All the means of cure known to physicians in such cases, were immediately resorted to, but the poison had taken too deep a hold upon the nervous system. All my efforts to rescue it from an untimely grave proved abortive, and in twenty minutes it ceased to breathe. On the following day, the Gazette contained a notice of its death, and an invitation to the funeral, commenting with "Died of Croup." Thus perished a beautiful and healthy child. The real cause of its death was never known to its parents. Neither of these can now be affected by its publication, as the mother has since followed her babe, and the father is absent from the scene. The loss of her infant continued to prey upon her spirits, until her remains were conveyed to the church-yard, and placed beside those of her offspring. The nurse still remains. She may be assured that the cause of the death of her victim remains known only to her and myself. I am a sure, however, that she has not yet seen many in the same condition since that event as before.

The above case is not one of fiction. It is strictly true, without a single exaggeration, and were I to give the names of the parties, the principal circumstances would be known. So Tecumseh, the bravest man there was, whom the Great Spirit would not let be killed by the common soldier, but sent to Col. Johnson to be killed, wanted no grave nor honor. He lets every animal come and eat his flesh, as he made every red man love him and every white man fear him. Shaw-ben-eh exulted long upon his merits, and believed, if he had killed Col. Johnson, and lived to this day, the Pottawatomies would not have been away out on the Mississippi river as they now are.—*Chicago Democrat.*

LEAP YEAR.—Our erudite fellow citizens will find, on inspection of the almanac; that the present year, 1840, is bissextile, or leap-year. The child whose hap it may be to be born on the 29th of next month, (February,) will behold the recurrence of his birth day but once in four years.—Another singular circumstance respecting leap year is, that ladies, by ancient custom, may pay their addresses to the gentlemen; so that the belle who has an overly bashful admirer may save him from the horrors of popping the question, and bring the period of courtship to a speedy conclusion.

Virginian.

SLEIGHING-TIME.

AMERICAN COURSHIP.—This must be an everlasting fine country, beyond all doubt, for the folk have nothing to do but ride about and talk politics. In the winter, when the ground is covered with snow, what grand times they have a-slayin' over those here mashes with the gals, or playin' ball on the ice, or goin' to quiltin' frolics of nice long winter evenings, and then a drivin' home like mad by moonlight. Nature made that season for purpose of courting. A little tidy scrumptious lookin' slay, a real clipper of a horse, a string of bells as long as a string of onions round his neck, and a sprig on his back, lookin' for all the world like a bunch of apples broke off at a gatherin' time, and a sweet heart alongside, all muffled up but her eyes and lips—the one lookin' right up to you, and the other talkin' right at you—is e'en amost enough to drive one ravin', taring distractred mad with pleasure, ain't it? And then the dear critters say the bells make such a din there's no hearin' one's self speak, as they put their pretty little mugs up close to your face, and talk, talk, talk, till one can't help lookin' right at them instead of the horses, and then when you both go capsized into a snow-drift together, skins, cushions, and all. And then to see the little critter shake herself when she gets up, like a duck landin' from a pond, chitterin' away all the while like a canary bird, and you a haw-hawin' with pleasure, is fun alive, you may depend. In this way a feller gets led on to offer himself as a lover before he knows where he beees.—*Sam Slick.*

UNION FIRE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the above company, held on Monday evening, the 20th inst. the following officers were elected for the present year:

J. KIRTLY, Chairman;	A. Moore,
ALVAN STEPHENS, Capt.	Willard F. Taft.
ENGINEERS.	
B. F. Craves,	A. Moore,
E. W. Theobald,	Willard F. Taft.
DIRECTORS.	
S. B. Vanpelt,	J. K. Graves,
A. Hale,	S. C. Trotter,
Alfred Warner,	N. L. Finnell,
Dr. B. W. Dudley,	Lewis Richardson,
JOHN LOCKWOOD, Capt. Hose Company.	
HOSEMEN.	
Ed. Stephens,	G. Crutcher,
Jos. Happy,	John Wilson,
M. D. Wainscott,	J. G. Mathers,
W. H. Hardin,	W. C. Ridd,
Dr. Wm. Hardman,	B. Shiddle,
John F. Zimmerman,	John Skillalaan.

A. MOORE, Treasurer;

W. W. GAUNT, Sec. and Vis'r.

Committee for recommending new members:

Dr. E. W. THEOBALD,

JOSEPH K. GRAVES,

Dr. W. M. HARDMAN.

January 28, 1839.

At a meeting of the Richmond Fire company, amongst other proceedings, the following preamble and resolution were offered on motion of John McKee, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been made known to this meeting, that WILLIAM DOLAN, the first Captain of this company, departed this life on the 7th December, 1839, in Iowa Territory—

Resolved, That in memory of our late respected Captain, we will wear a badge of black ribbon in the left breast of our coats for three months successively.

And also, that the editors of the Farmer's Chronicle, Burlington paper, Kentucky Gazette and Lexington Intelligencer be requested to publish the same in their respective papers.

[Observer.

COMMERCIAL.

From Prentiss and Wessingers Price Current.

Louisville, January 18.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

REMARKS.—Since our last, the river has continued to rise until there is now a depth of 12 feet water in the channel, and still rising. There have however been very few arrivals or departures owing to the floating ice. The weather has been very cold and owing in part to that fact and the obstructed navigation, business has been extremely dull. Money matters continue very

low. We notice sales of 181 pieces at 25 cents.—Stock on hand—bagging 2,360 pieces; rope 9,222 coils.

Morison's Pills,
Or the Vegetable Universal Medicines of the
British College of Health.

COPY of a letter from JAMES MORISON, the Hy-
geiast, to Mr. J. C. French, Baltimore.

LONDON, British College of Health,

April, 1839.

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date March 13th, and in answer thereto, I beg to inform you that Mr. Horatio Shepherd Most was superceded to the agency for the sale of my medicines in America, by Dr. Geo. Taylor, of New York, on or about the month of September, 1837, who is now the only person in America from whom my medicines can be obtained, and to whom I have to refer you on the subject of the agency for Baltimore. I have communicated with Mr. Taylor on the subject of your application, and have the honor to be, sir, &c.

JAMES MORISON, Hygeiast.

CAUTION.

This medicine having been counterfeited to an alarming extent, and last though not least, by the former general agents, the public are respectfully informed that the genuine pills can be had only in Louisville at the Western Branch Office, Fourth-street, between Market and Jefferson.

J. C. MINETT,
General Agent for Kentucky and Indiana.

The following are the duly appointed sub-agents:

William Beach, Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky; Chas. P. Howard, Nicholasville, Jessamine county; J. H. Letcher, Jr. & Co., Lancaster, Garrard county; George Lyon, Salvisa, Mercer county; R. Pemberton, Hardinsville, Shelby county; G. W. Finley, (P. O.) Jeffersontown, Jefferson county; Sinclair Dinnin, Houston, Jefferson county; Smith, Floyd & Co., Shelbyville, Shelby county; J. & J. M. McGrath, Clay Village, Shelby county; Mitchel Bradshaw, Frankfort, Franklin county; John Aberdeen, Versailles, Woodford county; J. W. Bradford, Georgetown, Scott county; James Rippy, Centreville, Bourbon county; B. M. Riggs, Paris, Bourbon county; Houston & Johnson, Riddle's Mills, Bourbon county; McCrory & Chambers, Cynthiana, Harrison county; G. C. Lightfoot, Falmouth Pendleton county; Alfred Gosney, Grant's Lick, Campbell county; Frederick Brown, Alexandria, Campbell county; Lewis & Matkay, Covington, do; Southgate & Eubank, Newport, do; Druggists cannot be appointed agents.

The above medicines may be had at my Grocery Store, No. 45, East Main street, nearly opposite the Phoenix Hotel.

W.M. BEACH.

Lex. Jan. 23, 1840 4-3m

We most sincerely regret, that cases of hypocrisy so often occur among the clerical ranks—and we hope the "wolf in sheep's clothing" named in the following letter, from Mr. Mayhew, will receive his just deserts for imposing upon the community. Pass him along, brother types, that he may be held up to universal contempt, and thus save many from becoming his dupes.

New York, Dec. 17th, 1839.

Sir—Although I am not personally acquainted with you, I trust, when you perceive the object of my letter, you will excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing you. It is possible, you may not be aware that a man by the name of Enos L. Fenwick, now in this city, (formerly a Baptist preacher, and familiarly known to the citizens of Monroe county, as the "Reverend Imposter") is manufacturing a Sanative and selling it for the Matchless Sanative, of which I perceive you are the general agent. I have every reason to believe, sir, that Mr. Fenwick is an unprincipled man, and has not long since, deposed from the ministry, for taking unwarantable liberties with members of his church; I therefore, as the enemy of knavery, feel anxious that he should be speedily exposed lest many of my fellow citizens should be defrauded by him out of their money, if not their characters. I deem it the conscientious duty of every man, to expose villainy and vice wherever and whenever he meets it. Besides, sir, another consideration should prompt me to make known to you the above facts: I have a daughter, who, thank God, has been raised from a wasting skeleton to perfect health—and that too, by the simple means of using one vial and a half of the Matchless Sanative, which I bought at 252, Broadway, of C. S. Francis, your agent for this city. Believing that you will duly appreciate the motives which have induced me to address you thus unmercifully, and hoping that you will take the earliest steps to expose to the world the base Imposter, Fenwick, I subscribe myself,

Sir, very respectfully, J. P. MAYHEW.

Dr. DAVID S. ROWLAND, {
Boston, Mass.

P. S. Mr. Jones, the bearer, who is about to start for your city, will hand you this letter, and if you desire he will give you a more detailed account of Fenwick, than it would be possible for me to do on paper.

J. P. M.

Reverend Imposter!

LOOK OUT! Look Out for an INFAMOUS KNAVE! Look Out for the name of ENOS L. FENWICK, of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the 'Reverend Imposter.' This soulless villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not merely upon a Church but the WHOLE COMMUNITY.

A few months ago, this SCOUNDREL wrote to the subscriber at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency, and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of this applying for an agency, or to conceal his "cloven foot," he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only ten days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment, the General Agent learned that this REVEREND DECEIVER is now impiously manufacturing with his own UNJOYFUL HANDS, a worthless medicine, a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is employing swindling peddlars to palm upon the public as Genuine Original.

If the people of America will only bear one fact in mind, there is not even a possibility of their being duped by this UNPRINCIPLED VILLAIN. The fact is this:

NO PEDLAR, or TRAVELEING AGENT has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Again, every Agent of the true Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine direct from the Depository in Boston.

Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be SURE of obtaining the GENUINE original compound.

J. N. B.—Every Agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired TO GIVE AN IMMEDIATE ALARM, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the LOOK OUT for the IMPOSTOR, he will kindly thank all his Agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible.

D. S. ROWLAND,

General American Agent, Depository,

No. 188, Washington-st.

Boston, Dec. 23, 1839 4-1m

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above design, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.

October 4, 1839 40-tf

NOT REMOVED.

A few of my friends and customers had remarked to me, that they heard my store was removed. I take this method to inform my customers and the public in general, that I continue my store in the same house, one door from the corner of west main and Broadway streets; and have newly received from the east a variety of LACES, RIBBONS, and other goods which I will sell as cheap if not cheaper than ever for cash.

H. WHITTEL.

Dec. 4, 1839 49-tf



KNIGHT ERRAND, Black Knight of Malta, & White Knight of Barcelona.

THREE JACKS, imported into Charleston, S. C. in December 1837, by Mr Miller. These Jacks are four years old each, and I challenge the United States to produce three of the same age, their equal in size, form and symmetry.

I have in my possession, satisfactory certificates from gentlemen of the first respectability, to prove the performances of these animals.

It is from imported Jacks of this kind, that the Kentuckians raise such fine Mules—as at two years old, they are worth from \$100 to \$150, and not more trouble in raising than a calf at the same age, and from ordinary mares.

The above Jacks are either for sale, or to be farmed out on accommodating terms, by application to the subscriber at Ashville, North Carolina, where the animals can be seen, and satisfactory certificates exhibited.

THOMAS T. PATTON.

Asheville, N. C. Nov. 28, 1839—48-3m*

Mr. Benjamin F. Wright,

TAKES NOTICE, that we will attend at the office of R. French and B. J. Peters, in the town of Mountsler, Montgomery county Kentucky, on the 14th day of February 1840, for the purpose of taking the deposition of Peter G. Tucker, Robert T. Smith, and Hawley Smith, and others to be used and read as evidence on the trial of a certain suit, in chancery, now pending and undetermined in the Montgomery Circuit Court; wherein we are complainants, and you and others are defendants, and shall adjourn from day to day till the same is completed, at which time and place you can attend.

SAMUEL D. EVERETT &
CATLETT G. RICHARDSON.

By FRENCH & PETERS, their Attorneys.
December 26, 1839—52-4t

Cheese and Buckwheat Flour.

20 casks Western Reserve Cheese;
10 half barrels Buckwheat Flour;

Just received and for sale low for cash.

JNO. B. TILFORD,
No. 41, Main Street.

NOTICE.—The firm of BOWMAN & HARCOURT was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to or owing by said firm, will be settled by J. P. BOWMAN, who is alone authorized.

BOWMAN & HARCOURT.

jan. 4, 1840—2-1m

CUSTOMERS.—To the customers of Bowman & Harcourt I would respectfully solicit to come forward and pay their notes and accounts, for I assure them that I am greatly in need of money, and by settling with me this month, they will save me from borrowing to pay my own debts. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

J. P. BOWMAN.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby forewarned to bring assignments en, or trading for either of three bonds, executed by me to Seth Meege, dated the 10th of December, 1835, for \$2125 each, and payable, one on the 1st Oct. 1836, one on the 1st Oct. 1837, and the other the 1st Oct. 1838; as I shall not pay the same, or any part thereof, until payments heretofore made shall be fully credited, unless compelled by law.

I will give the said Seth Meege one hundred dollars, provided he will, within one month, come to a fair and friendly settlement.

DEAN MEGEE.

Jessamine County, Jan. 14, 1840.—3-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Coach-making Business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the firm, will present them for settlement, and all indebted will please come forward and liquidate the same as soon as possible.

JABEZ BEACH,
JOHN McGINNIS.

November 12, 1839. 2-3t*

N. B.—The business, in future, will be conducted at the old stand, above Brennan's Hotel, by

J. McGINNIS.

DOCTOR HOLLAND'S

Residence and Shop permanently located.

D. HOLLAND will, in future, reside permanently, at his house, at the corner of Short-street and Jordan's Row, the former residence of Dr. Walter Warfield, and recently occupied as a boarding-house, by Mrs. Crittenden. His shop, for the present, is on Main-street, next door to Norton's Drug Store, but will, in a few weeks, be removed to the basement of his residence.

Jan. 9, 1840 2-1f

Raisins, Prunes and Pine Apple Cheese.

125 WHOLE and Quarter Boxes M. R. RAISINS,

20 Boxes PINE APPLE CHEESE;

5 Cases Fresh PRUNES;

30 boxes Chrystallized FRUITS, assorted;

50 do ROCK CANDY;

Just received and for sale.

JNO. B. TILFORD,

No. 41, Main street.

Lexington Nov. 28, 1839—48-1f

Likely Young Negroes for Sale.

FOR SALE, Five likely young Negroes, on a credit and for six months, satisfactorily secured. 2 men, 20, and 22 years old; 1 boy 5 years old, and a woman, and boy child 2 years old.

Enquire of the Printer, J. R. SLOAN, of JOHN BRENNAN.

Lexington, December 13, 1839.—50-4t

5 T. L. ST. NOTICE.

YOUNG Gentlemen wishing to join Mr. Richardson's Night Class will please (without delay,) call and sign the list at Mr. Rice's book store. As soon as a sufficient number is obtained, the class will commence at

Oct. 23, '39—43-tf

New Book Store.

THE undersigned having purchased of Mr. J. H. Rice his entire stock of BOOKS, would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will at all times keep on hand a supply of Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Works, Stationary, &c.

R. H. GATEWOOD,

J. P. MEGOWAN.

Lexington, Nov. 21, 1839—47-3m

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON